THE IMPORTANCE OF CABO VERDE IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

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M. G. Balla

2014

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For further information, please contact:

marcelino.mballa.bala97@gmail.com

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Author**: M. G. Balla**
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PREFACE

This book, “The Importance of Cabo Verde in a Global Context” was originally written as a paper for an international conference in Cabo Verde in 2013. The conference was used to highlight the role of Cabo Verde and explain how this small nation was able to influence the geopolitical atmosphere of the world. Many important contributions were discovered that had been overlooked in the past by traditional historians. Fortunately, there is plenty of documentation to confirm this history. These contributions are based on factual data and they definitely were instrumental in shaping the world in which we live today.

This book was written especially for people who want to learn more about the important role of Cabo Verde in world history but have no idea where to find it. Although the book can be read in about an hour or so, the information should be retained by the reader for a lifetime.

Much of the information can actually be found on the Internet but without this book it may be difficult to find. Fortunately, this book will guide you and provide the necessary references for further research. The research for this book was conducted in several European countries and Cabo Verde in addition to the Internet. Now the story can finally be told.

Although this book is about the contributions of Cabo Verde and Cape Verdeans, it should be of great interest to African-Americans, Hispanics, Italians and anyone who wants to learn the secrets of American and world history that have been ignored for centuries but definitely have had a dramatic effect on the world n which we live today.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Although this is a small book, I believe that the contents are significant and should attract the interests of many people in the US and abroad, especially minority groups, such as Hispanics, Afro-Americans and Indians, but of course it is meant for anyone who has been possessed with the human spirit and wishes to contribute to the improvement of our knowledge of American and world history. Fortunately, I have been assisted by some excellent people from all walks of life who have helped inspire me to complete this work. Some of the people who; in their own way; played a role in the development of the book are the following: Stella Pires of New Bedford, MA, Traudi Coli of New Hampshire and Laura Correia of the New Bedford Whaling Museum in New Bedford, MA. All three of them provided me with important information about the steamship Arcturus which was owned and operated by a Cape Verdean company in 1929. Such information was extremely difficult to locate, but thanks to the three of them I was able to find the information that I needed so that the history of Cabo Verde would be properly documented and not forgotten. In Portugal, the Cape Verdean Ambassador to Portugal, Dr. Arnaldo Andrade Ramos made a special trip that consisted of a 4 hour drive from Lisbon in order to be the keynote speaker at a lecture and art exhibition that I was giving at the Vicente Campos Library in Vila Real St. Antonio to commemorate 550 years of the

discovery of Cabo Verde. Phil Gomes and his friend Tara from Massachusetts made a special trip and participated in a conference that I organized in Cabo Verde for the purpose of educating the Cape Verdean people in Cabo Verde about the history of Cape Verdeans and their contributions in America. Professor Trevor Hall of Jamaica also provided some valuable information for the conference in Cabo Verde. Carlos Silva of Cabo Verde was instrumental in participating in the organization of the conference in Cabo Verde and offered some excellent advice in the presentation of the lecture. Dr. Carlos Cavaco and his technician Sra. Sandra Ferreira of Sismagic in Portugal provided the necessary technical assistance for the publication of the book.

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LITTLE KNOWN CAPE VERDEAN AMERICAN HERITAGE FACTS

1. Did you know that Cabo Verde produced the first African-American president?
2. Did you know that the first American president to emancipate the slaves has roots in Cabo Verde?
3. Did you know that Cape Verdeans are believed to have made major contributions to the establishment of the first Catholic Church in America?
4. Did you know that Cape Verdeans are believed to have produced religious miracles long before the televangelists appeared on television?
5. Did you know that Cape Verdeans are believed to have made major contributions to the acquisition of the Oregon Territory by the United States of America?
6. Did you know that Cape Verdeans produced the impact that would deliver the Louisiana Territory to the United States of America that doubled the size of the United States of America at that time in history?
7. Did you know that the history of America is based on the history of Cabo Verde and especially the problem of Indigenous Land Claims which can be traced directly to Cabo Verde?

8. Did you know that Cape Verdeans are not considered to be a minority group in America in spite of their small population?
9. Did you know that King Ferdinand of Spain appointed a Cape Verdean as his first Governor in his first new colony during the Discovery Period?
10. Did you know that Cape Verdeans played a **leading role** in the discovery of America?

If you answered yes to one or more of these questions, then your knowledge of American History 101 is well above average.

If you failed to answer yes to any of these questions then you should enjoy reading this book. This information was presented at the Cape Verdean Exhibit during the 275th Anniversary Commemoration Ceremonies for the town of Wareham, MA between 8 and 10 July 2014. Answers to these questions are given in the Fact Sheet in Annex 3

Marcel Gomes Balla has been investigating Cape Verdean History for more than 40 years and is the only Cape Verdean American to be invited by the descendants of the first Cape Verdean family to speak at an International Conference in Genoa, Italy to commemorate the 550 year history of the Discovery of Cabo Verde - 1460-2010.

Marcelino.mballa.bala97@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

I would like to start this discussion with the medallion that was minted in 1969 to commemorate 500 years of the Discovery of Cabo Verde and the Death of Prince Henry. In this case the two events were commemorated and perpetuated on the same medallion. The explanation of this coincidence in the Bulletin of Propaganda was that, “the 500 year commemorations of the discovery of Cabo Verde and the death of the prince (are considered) as an exceptionally joyous occasion for the Portuguese world”. Therefore, the two events were commemorated on the same medallion. In the Bulletin of Propaganda and Information, 1 Dec 1960, Ano XII, nº 135, on page 23, it is written the following: “The history of mankind is divided into two periods: before and after the discoveries, before and after the Infant D. Henrique” (**that is, before and after the discovery of Cabo Verde).**

Thus, with this explanation we can say that Cabo Verde made a great impact on the history of mankind for better or worse. It is well known that Prince Henry (the Navigator) is seen as the father of the period of the great discoveries. It is true, the death of the prince and the discovery of Cabo Verde represent an exceptionally joyous coincidence because these two events divided the world into two periods: before and after the discovery of Cabo Verde.

The Pope John Paul II had already recognized the importance of the historical role of Cabo Verde, when he closed out the last millennium.[1] Certainly, we must all know by now, that Cabo Verde was always in the center of the discoveries, as is well documented in the Treaty of Tordesilhas and in the papal bulls of 3 and 4 May 1493, just a few weeks after Columbus returned from the New World.

In this paper I would like to highlight some stories that are generally ignored by historians and by those countries that benefitted enormously from that reality. So, I will be presenting the following themes:

1. The mixed race breeding of the New World and how this reality changed mankind and cultural development;
2. A short discussion about the letter written by President Hugo Chavez for the summit of ASA (Africa and South America) in February 2013 and why we cannot ignore it;
3. Details about several historical events that demonstrate that Cabo Verde was always involved in the creation of the most powerful nations since the 15th century and until today;

[1]www.dightonrock.com/pope_john_paul_ii_and_the _dscovery_of_America Manuel Luciano da Silva MD. Web. 30 Oct. 2013.

4. A discussion about some important leaders, who were descendants of Africans, and made a strong impact on the history of the New World;
5. Cabo Verde as the corner stone of Western Civilization.
6. Clarification of certain “mysteries” in order to get a better understanding of our history;
7. The new pope and Cabo Verde.

I - RACE MIXING

Before the discovery of America, this continent was settled by indigenous peoples, but there were also some reports of whites and blacks that appeared in isolated colonies.[2] In any case, with the arrival of the European and African communities, race mixing began and this process changed the ethnic makeup of South America and made a great impact on North America. The evolution of this race-mixing can now be seen in all parts of the world, America, Europe, Africa and Asia.

We can say that at the base of this transformation of the human race is the Treaty of

[2] Richard Lobban in his book, "Famous Visitors to Cape Verde", 1993. African and Afro American Studies, Rhode Island College, Providence (a copy of this book is in the National Historical Archives of Praia). He tells us that King John II asked Columbus to look for information about reports relating to African boats that were sailing in the waters south of Cabo Verde. Similar stories were heard during his first voyage and these circulated among the navigators of the 15th century. When Columbus went to Cabo Verde in 1498, he sought information about these boats, but we do not have documented information relating to this question, according to Lobban. He suggests that we need to do more research in this area (because several authors have said that Africans had gone to American before Columbus). Also, Professor Astengo of the University of Genoa (now retired), in the book, "Da Noli a Capo Verde", Savona, 2013 says that several rumors were spread that seven bishops and some of their Christian followers from Spain fled from the Muslims with the treasures of the church and crossed the Atlantic.

Tordesilhas and the transport of Europeans and Africans from Europe or directly from Cabo Verde or Africa. Several sources say that more than 200 million people of Latin America have roots in Africa.[3] In any event, the western hemisphere was populated mostly by indigenous peoples when Columbus arrived and today it is populated by all the races of the world in all parts of America and with a culture dramatically different than what existed previously. This historical transformation of peoples and culture is a direct result of the evolution of the history of Cabo Verde.

As a result of race mixing, many other aspects of humanity have been affected. New cultures have emerged, new languages, new religions, new customs, cuisine, etc. One only has to look at the great Jamaican athletes in the Olympic Games to get a better understanding of this transformation of human beings due to acculturation in different parts of the world.

[3] Africa-Latin American. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web. 1 Nov. 2013.

II - THE LETTER OF HUGO CHAVEZ

Why is the letter written by Hugo Chavez for the ASA Summit in February 2013 considered to be important for our understanding of the history of Cabo Verde?[4]

Shortly before Chavez died, he wrote a very important letter to the ASA Summit that was being convened in Equatorial Africa. This letter reveals his recognition and his ideas about the importance of African descendants and their leadership in the struggle for justice in Africa and in South America (including the Caribbean countries). He furnished the names of some outstanding revolutionaries that are usually unknown in most countries, but who have made an extraordinary impact in Latin American countries and some African countries. Some of these leaders have been involved in the emancipation of slavery, many years before the emancipation of slavery in North America. This same letter helps the reader to investigate new information about this subject. This new material provides us with information that frequently concerns Cabo Verde, as we try to determine the origins of these leaders.

Chavez lauds the leaders that understood the struggle against colonialism in search of justice. Some of these leaders were Africans that fought

[4]www.vtv.gob.ve.articosl2013/02/22carta-del-presidente-chavez-a-la-cumbre-de-la-asa-america-y-africa-son-un-mismo-pueblo-8546.html

in Africa (for example, he **praises Amilcar Cabral**) and others were descendants of Africans in the Caribbean and Latin America. Unfortunately, many of them were assassinated or executed.

In order o get a better understanding of the struggle against colonialism and the search for justice, we must begin with papal bulls and the Treaty of Tordesilhas which are at the origin of these problems. This research, naturally covers, Portugal, Spain, the Vatican and Cabo Verde. However, Chavez does not mention Cabo Verde by name, but it is obvious that Cabo Verde is very much involved in this research. We must understand that when we speak about the Treaty of Tordesilhas, the Christian Doctrine of Discovery and colonialism and all the resulting consequences, thereto, we are actually referring either directly or indirectly to Cabo Verde.[5]

The involvement of Cabo Verde forces the investigator to show proof of the connection to this archipelago. There are certain historical events, such as the aid given by Santo Domingo (today-Haiti) for Simon Bolivar in the liberation of 6 countries of Latin America from Spanish imperialism was crucial to the success of this adventure. Also, it should be known that the successful outcome of this operation gave the United States of America the opportunity to establish its hegemony over Latin America in the

[5] www,un.org/WCAR/e-kit/indigenous.htm “The Phantom of Racism and Indigenous Peoples”, Web. 1 Nov. 2013.

Monroe Doctrine that protected the countries of this continent from the European colonial powers of Europe.[6]

[6] www.Huffingtonpost.com/pascal-robert. Web.2013-10-29

III - HISTORICAL EVENTS, CABO VERDE AND POWER

Now, I want to say a few things about some historical events that confirm the reality of the importance of Cabo Verde in world history. But first of all, some points of understanding must be established. There could be some controversy with some people, especially, if they do not have the patience to confirm these comments that I will be making in this paper. Unfortunately, I am referring to the institution of slavery and its relationship with the church. In my opinion, slavery must be condemned and cannot be justified by any governmental institution or religious creed, because man was born to be free. Ironically, because of this right and for this desire, slaves have had to break existing laws in order to escape from their legal masters.

Now, I want to demonstrate how the need and the desire to be free has brought much wealth and power to the United States of America. I am speaking about the revolt of the slaves on the Island of Santo Domingo (now-Haiti) and how this uprising resulted in the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory by the USA. This territory doubled the existing size of the United States at the time of purchase. According to Pascal Robert, in an article, titled, ”The Importance of Haiti), he says, “If it weren’t for the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte and the loss of more than 25% of his troops, the French General would not have had

any reason to sell the Louisiana Territory to Thomas Jefferson and the United States could never have obtained all the land west of the Mississippi for less than 14 cents per acre”[7]

Napoleon had great plans for this territory, but first he wanted to retake Santo Domingo from the slaves. Unfortunately, he sent General Leclercq on a mission to conquer them, because he needed the island to support his expansion into Louisiana. This attempt by the French was a disaster and 50,000 troops were lost in the struggle against the slaves that ended any hope for the French to colonize the territory of Louisiana, thus, it was, that Napoleon virtually gave away the Louisiana Territory to President Jefferson[8]. According to the Reverend William Alberts, “in his book, “The Negro”, published in the US in 1915, the activist for civil rights, the historian and writer, W. E. Dubois called Toussaint L’Ouverture, the most famous of American Negros and one of the greatest men of all times”. Then, Dubois cites a speech in 1861 about Toussanint L’Ouverture by the anti-slavery president of Massachusetts, Wendall Phillips: Some people doubt the courage of the Negro. Go to Haiti and stand on the graves of those 50,000 tombs of the best French soldiers of all times and

[7] www.huffingtonpost.com/pascal -roberthaitian-history_b_32349423.html “The Importance of Haiti” Web. 05/09/2013

[8] The Negro”. W. E. Dubois. 1915.

ask them, what do they think about the sword of the Negro?"[9]

If Napoleon would have defeated the slaves he could have had the capability of building a French empire in North America and it is very likely that Americans would be speaking French instead of English. Here, I would like to refer to the words of Henry Adams, the grandchild of President John Adams, the second president of the United States, according to an article on the Internet that was written by Pascal Robert: "But the prejudice of race only blinded the American people to the debt that they owed to the courage of 500,000 Negros who did not want to be enslaved."[10]

Another important event was the aid given to Simon Bolivar by the president of Haiti, Alexandre Petion, that allowed him to liberate 6 countries in Latin America. Bolivar's attempts to get aid from European countries to evict Spain from the continent had failed and he was obligated to request help from **Petion who accepted the request, but only after Petion agreed to free the slaves in the six territories**. Later, after the victory against the Spanish and the subsequent liberation of the slaves, Pascal Robert says that this event led to the creation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 and

[9] www.counterpunch.org2010/02/19/the-sacrifice-of-haiti/ Weekend Edition February 19-21,2010 "The Sacrifice of Haiti" Web. 8 Nov. 2013."

[10] Pascal, Robert-Op. Cit.

political independence was secured, but trade benefits for the United States of America was the **single most important factor that shaped a geopolitical strategy in the western hemisphere since the time that Columbus arrived**.[11]

The Monroe Doctrine is one of the most powerful documents that lasted well into the 20th century, but such courtesy was not extended to the Haitians by the United States of America, even though the efforts of these Haitians represented the critical factor that allowed for the creation of this strategy. Then a little later, in 1825, under the administration of Jean Pierre Boyer, Haiti was forced to pay an indemnity to France so that the country could survive without the fear of being attacked by the military and benefitting from a limited recognition and a few other trade rights. Finally, the indemnity was paid off in 1947 (a value of 12.7 billion dollars at the 2009 exchange rate).[12]

We still have another important story which made an important impact on the history of the United States when **Mateus de Sousa**, a seaman, who was believed to have been recruited in Cabo Verde in 1633 and worked as a cabin boy on the English ship, the “Ark” and played an important role in the development of the state of

[11] Ibid

[12]Ibid

Maryland in 1634.[13] He accomplished the following:

1. He was an indentured servant for Father Andrew White in the Catholic Church and a Jesuit. He served the priest for four years and then was liberated in 1638.
2. He was the captain of a ship in 1641 and directed commercial voyages with the Indians.
3. This voyage (to America) gave the church and the English the opportunity to establish the Roman Catholic Church in the American Colonies under the direction of the pope in Rome.
4. He served in the Legislative Assembly in the state of Maryland and thus became the first person of African origins to vote in the history of America.
5. He participated in the construction of the first Catholic Church in America.
6. Some people say that he worked as an interpreter between the English and the Indians.

And to show just how important this story is, I will make reference to an article in the "Portuguese Times" of New Bedford, MA, "He was also the first person of African origin elected

[13] www.ohs.org«home»historical records Exploring Maryland Roots: Library. Mathias de Sousa. Web. 1 Jan.2011.

to the Legislative Assembly, **perhaps he was a Cape Verdean**. But in any case, **he was undoubtedly, the first Portuguese immigrant in the United States**".[14]

There is still another story of great interest. This one is the legend of **Marcus Lopes**, a seaman who was recruited in Cabo Verde in 1787 and became the first person of African descent to set foot in the state of Oregon on the west coast of America in 1788. But his most important role in American history is linked to the acquisition of the Oregon Territory. This is an area a little larger than Portugal and Spain combined. Based on available facts, it seems as though, his activities resulted in the discovery of the Columbia River between the states of Oregon and Washington, that later it is believed to have been the basis for the United States to take possession of the Oregon Territory in the Treaty of Oregon with the British in 1846.[15] It is also well known that he explored the coast of Oregon almost two decades before the famous expedition of Lewis and Clark arrived there.

Another important event that should also be known is that of the Mexican who was a descendant of both African and Indigenous peoples. I am speaking about Vicente Guerreiro

[14] http:www.portuguesetimes.com/Ed_187/Util/beat.htm 04-10-2009.

[15] Marcus Lopes: "first African in the state of Oregon", article by Jose dos Anjos, April-09-2008. http://news.comcaboverdeonline.com/news-and-articles/128

who was elected as the second president of Mexico in 1829 and one of his first acts in office was to emancipate the slaves on 16 September 1829.[16] With this single act, he became the first American president to emancipate the slaves in America.[17] Unfortunately, he was overthrown only a few months after he was installed as president and in 1831 he was executed. Naturally in more recent times, H. Chavez of Venezuela was also a Latin American president of African-Indigenous origins who was openly proud of his heritage. He also made a significant impact on American history.

These are some of the prominent events in history that reflect on African descendants who helped to shape the American continents. It should be evident that these new American descendants from Africa had a strong desire to be free and were prepared to pay the ultimate price and ironically in an incredible twist of fate in their struggle for freedom it seems that these efforts brought much more freedom to the European –Americans than the African Americans, whether in North America or Latin America.

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[16] Vicente Guerrero, from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web. 1 Nov. 2013.

[17] We must always remember lest we forget, that Mexico is also part of America and that the people in Latin America are considered to be Americans. In fact the 5 rings on the Olympic flag represents 5 continents; America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Europe.

IV - SOME IMPORTANT LEADERS OF AFRICAN DESCENT

Now, I am going to provide some names of important revolutionaries who were descendants of Africa and who made significant contributions in the struggle for freedom in the Caribbean and Latin America. I believe that you can find all of these names on the Internet through the Google search engine:

Jean Jacques Dessalines –Haiti

Vicente Guerreiro – Mexico

Emilio Zapata – Mexico

Mackandal – Haiti

Toussaint L'Ouverture – Haiti

Jose Leornado Chirino – Venezuela

Pedro Comejo – Venezuela

Alexandre Petion – Haiti

Christophe – Haiti

Hugo Chavez – Venezuela

It is believed that these people have roots in Africa. In my opinion it is worth the effort to study a little about the history of Haiti in order to learn more about the historical struggle of these people and how their history played a major role in the shaping of American history (on both American Continents) while in fact it was this impact that brought poverty to Haiti and was

ignored by their more prosperous and powerful neighbors. It seems as though in spite of all of the sacrifices that were made by the people of Haiti to gain their freedom, the benefits for this freedom always went to other countries because Haiti is populated by Blacks and they could never be seen as an equal partner with their neighbors.

Perhaps, many people would like to know, **exactly what does this have to with Cabo Verde?** In order to answer this question, I would like to provide undeniable proof that Cabo Verde is linked to this history. When we search various pages on the Internet for more information, we find the following:

Afro-Venezuelan – Slaves came from **Cape Verde** and Guinea.[18]

Afro – Mexican – We know the origins of the slaves through various documents such as letters of sale. Originally, the slaves came from **Cape Verde** and Guinea.[19]

Papiamento – en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papiamento – Refers to **Cape Verdean Creole** in the Caribbean.[20]

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[18] Afro-Venezuelan. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web.30 Oct. 2013.

[19] Afro – Mexican. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web. 7 May 2014.

[20] Papiamento. Origem: Wikipedia, a enclclopedia livre. Web. 17 Nov. 2013.

We can also find information in the book, "The Shaping of America – 1492 -1800. Vol. 1" 1986 by D. W. Meinig. In this book he writes, "**When Cortez left Cuba for Mexico in 1519, the basic machinery for importing slaves to the Indies had been established." That "machinery" was entirely in Portuguese control and the principal center for the development of the trade was in the Cape Verde Islands".**

In the Historical Dictionary of the Republic of Cape Verde, 2d Edition, the authors, Richard Lobban and Marilyn Halter offer us some details about the role played by Cabo Verde in the slave trade. "In 1660, a company was formed for slave trading, Cachen Rios e Comercio da Guiné that had a monopoly on the slave trade in Senegal and Serra Leone, including the rivers of Guinea. This company prospered until the end of the 17th century. The number of slaves in Cabo Verde reached their maximum between the years 1475 and 1575. During the 1570's, some 5,000 slaves were shipped annually to the New World, especially to the Caribbean and Brazil. [21] They also say in the same book, on page, xxvii, "**1650 - 1879 – Guinea – Bissau was administered by Cabo Verde, especially for the production of slaves [...]."**

[21] Lobban, Richard and Marilyn Halter. The Historical Dictionary of the Republico f Cabo Verde, 2d Edition. The Scarecrow Press. Metuchen. 1988. P. 23 print.

Antonio Carreira, one of the most prominent historians in the history of Cabo Verde, tells us that, “the Crioulo language developed in **Cabo Verde** would have influenced that of the Antilles, especially on the island of Santo Domingo”.[22]

In the Encyclopedia Luso Brasileira de Cultura, Editorial Verbo, Lisboa 1991 on page 1486 of volume 9, it is written, […] by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), Spain ceded to France that part of the island that has been called Santo Domingo, where they were cultivating tropical plants using slaves coming from Guinea”.

Now, some people may still have some doubts because they never learned the history of Cabo Verde in school. This subject was omitted from the teaching of history but now some nations are beginning to recognize the truth. One classical example has to be Brazil. Personally, I have always been amazed to know that many Brazilians do not have any awareness of Cabo Verde. Let me give you an example of a former Brazilian Ambassador to Cabo Verde; Vitor Paim Gobato. The ambassador listened to the well known historian Daniel Pereira; who was serving in Brazil as the Cape Verdean Ambassador to Brazil; discuss some of the historical relations between Brazil and Cabo Verde. After listening to the Cape Verdean Ambassador, Mr. Gobato had this to say, “Daniel, in regards to what you have

[22] Carreira, Antonio, “Cabo Verde: Formação e Extinção da Sociedade de Escravatura”, Centro de Estudo do Guiné Portuguesa, p. 310.

said: I must here and now say, that I must contradict the Cape Verdean poet and troubadour, B. Leza, when he sings his, "Cabo Verde is a a small piece of Brazil". I believe, the truth is, that **Brazil is and always has been a part of Cabo Verde.**[23]

This is a good example of what happens when we have been educated about the subject. When people are well informed they are going to see things from a new perspective. So, if we can find historians like Daniel Pereira to teach the history of Cabo Verde to other nations of the New World, perhaps they are going to start recognizing the need to reexamine their own national history and teach the truth about the history of Cabo Verde.

Another example was cited after an international conference was convened in the city of Noli, in Italy to commemorate 550 years of the Discovery of Cabo Verde. Following the conference, a book was published in 2013, "Da Noli a Capo Verde" and the Mayor of the city of Noli, Ambrogio Repetto, wrote a preface to the book and said: "**I believe that this new information should be taught in the school systems of the world if we are going to verify a true and more precise understanding of the Discovery Period** (see annex 4). This book provides us also with important details about the first multi-racial society documented in the New

[23] Pereira, Daniel, "Das Relaçoes Historicas, Cabo Verde/Brazil. Fundação Alexandre de Gusmão, Brasilia. 2011. P. 30. ISBN: 978.85 76 31994- 9

World. Thus, it is extremely important to help us get a better understanding of the world of today.[24]

I believe that a good starting point in this direction would be to consult with international agencies that are concerned about teaching the truth about the Discovery Period of history. For example, I would presume that some agencies in the United Nations, such as UNESCO and affiliated organizations would be interested in the investigation of this historical omission. But, unfortunately, due the problems of corruption and special interests it is very difficult to imagine that a serious effort will be made. Other agencies could be the NAACP, La Raza and similar agencies that are trying to improve low self esteem within certain culture groups, especially among the indigenous peoples of the world who were directly affected by the Christian Doctrine of Discovery and lost their lands and a good part of their heritage (see next section for more details). There is little doubt in my mind that this omission has been a major cause of low self esteem for many of the world's poorer nations.

[24] Astengo, Balla et al, "Da Noli a Capo Verde", Marco Sabatelli-Editore. Savona. ISBN-97888888 449821.2013

V - CABO VERDE: THE CORNERSTONE IN THE HISTORY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

Once we begin to analyze the impact made by Cabo Verde upon Western Civilization, in a short period of time, we see an incredible evolution of western society that is the direct result of the Treaty of Tordesilhas and the Christian Doctrine of Discovery. All of this history is based on the location of Cabo Verde, which was inspired by the Discovery of Cabo Verde in 1460. This discovery initiated the “Age of Discovery” and the “Colonial Period” that followed it and lasted more than 5 centuries, and as we all should know, Portugal was the last colonial power that accepted independence for her colonies after the heroic struggle of Amilcar Cabral and other Cape Verdean combatants.

Now we can see some of the results of these countries and their benefits which are based on the history of Cabo Verde:

1. The British Empire (now-the British Commonwealth of Nations) with 54 countries and more than **2 billion inhabitants** spread across the globe.
2. The 28 Francophone countries that speak French in addition to another 23 countries that are members for various reasons (including Cabo Verde).
3. The CPLP countries that account for more than **220 million inhabitants** that speak

Portuguese in 8 countries located on four continents.

4. The Hispanic countries that account for more than **400 million inhabitants** located on 5 continents.
5. The United States of America and her dependencies with more than **300 million inhabitants.**
6. We must not forget to account for the Vatican which claims to have **well over a billion followers** throughout the world on all continents.

All of these countries have benefitted from the papal bulls, the Treaty of Tordesilhas, the Doctrine of Discovery and the Law of Nations and according to Erica Irene Daes, "the subjugation of Indigenous peoples in the New World were legally sanctioned. "Laws" of" Discovery", "conquest" and "terra nullius" (lands – not occupied) form the "Doctrine of Dispossession."[25] Then, in the United States of America, the doctrine of "Manifest Destiny," was created, especially after the purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1803.

I have already discussed the impact of Cabo Verde on key historical events in the history of the New World, but up until now, I have said very little about religion in this history. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that Cape Verdeans have made

[25] The Phantom of Racism," Op. Cit.

significant inroads in the history of religion. **Manel da Graça** (better known as "Bishop" Daddy Grace or Sweet Daddy Grace), a native of the island of Brava in Cabo Verde, made a major impact on the history of religion in America when he built his own church with his own hands at a cost of 39$ in the town of **Wareham, MA** in 1919. Later he had the church incorporated in Washington, D.C. as the, "House of Prayer for all Americans", in 1927 and claimed to have more than 3,000,000 followers.[26] This church still exists in America in well over 100 locations around the country, including New Bedford, MA. The original church should still be located in West Wareham, MA. His funeral may have been the largest and most unique in the history of America. At least it was the most unique funeral that I have ever known in America during the ¾ of a century that I have been here.

It is difficult to know exactly who was the true founder of the spiritual movement known as "Christian Rationalism"; one Cape Verdean source, Martinho de Mello Andrade, a native of São Nicolau, says that, Augusto Messias de Burgo, a Cape Verdean known by his nickname "Maninho", […] was the figurehead elected as the medium by Father Antonio Viera to convey in this small center, new ideas to Luis de Matos and Luis Alves Thomaz."[27]

[26] www.latimes.com. Article-A Soaking of the spirit.05/02/2007. by Jessica Garrison. Web. 30 Oct. 2013.

On the other hand, Joãn Vasconelos, a Portuguese source, says in his book, "The History of Christian Rationalism in São Vicente from 1911 to 1940" (2011), on the first page of the Preamble, it is written, "[…] the spiritual movement was started by Luiz de Mattos, in Brazil in 1910." In spite of everything, it seems that everyone agrees that Maninho brought the movement to São Vicente in Cabo Verde in 1911and introduced this same doctrine that, later would be spread to more than a dozen countries, mainly by Cape Verdean protagonists.[28]

In the USA, there is also the **Reverend, Peter Jose Gomes** (1947-2011) who was a theologian at the University of Harvard, an author and Baptist preacher, who was, "one of the great preachers of our generation" according to the president of Harvard University. And according to one article published in the newspaper, "The Washington Post", "He was on the "Time"

[27] www.caboverdevida.blogspot.com2013/09/maninho-de-burgo-henrique-morazzo-e.html Web. 19 Nov. 2013

[28] In discussions with several people who have gone to centers of Christian Rationalism, they have given me a strong impression that this movement has been carried out principally be Cape Verdeans in Cape Verdean emigrant communities abroad. But there is also a strong representation of local citizens attracted to this movement in these countries. Some countries that are mentioned on the site.www.racionalismocristão.org/casas.html are France, Luxemburg, Senegal, Angola, Brazil, Portugal, Holland, Uruguay, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium and the USA.

magazine list as one of 7 “star” preachers in America at the age of 37 (1979).[29]

There is another Cape Verdean, **John Jose Dias** who brought the Protestant Nazarene Church to the island of Brava in 1901 after returning to his homeland from America. I’m not sure of his roots in America, but I do remember that a friend of mine, Dr. Donald Monteiro, a gynecologist from Onset, MA, once told me that he was related to him and I believe that he was his great grandfather. Thus, I suspect that he has roots in Massachusetts and possibly in the town of Wareham or nearby.

According to one report, Dias was assaulted and locked up in jail in Brava because he opened up a Protestant Church in a Catholic country.[30] According to the author, Max Ruben Ramos, in his article, “Transnational Mission: Atlantic Proselytist Dynamics in Church of the Nazararene”, published on the Internet, the Protestant Nazarene Church emerged in the United States and later went to Cabo Verde in 1901 by the hands of John Jose Dias and became the best known protestant church in Cabo Verde. Pastors were taught in São Vicente, Cabo Verde. Later pastors and missionaries from Cabo Verde went to Portugal, Senegal, Brazil, São Tome e

[29] Peter Gomes from Wikipedia the free encyclopedia. En.wikpedia.org/wiki/Peter_J_Gomes Web. 2 Nov. 2013.

[30] Neba.egc.orgnew-england-s-bookofacts/section-two.group-reports/the-west-african-church-in-new-england

Principe, France, Holland and Norway to introduce this religion.[31]

There is still another example of American economic power that is always invisible. Now I am referring to the sports economy. In this case, we find 100s of famous personalities in different sports in America with African roots from Latin America. These athletes have strong connections to slavery and Africa, (and naturally to Cabo Verde) such as the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico and Porto Rico. They are producing billions of dollars in American cities and in their countries of national origin. They have plenty of money; perhaps, they know nothing about Cabo Verde, while this archipelago remains in poverty. **Where are the public relations people who are supposed to be promoting Cabo Verde?**

By coincidence the majority of Cape Verdeans in America reside in the greater Boston Metropolitan Area, where we have the Boston Red Sox, which may be the most popular baseball team in America according to many opinions. This legendary team played more than 85 seasons without winning a World Series Championship, despite having had some of the greatest baseball players in the history of the sport. Finally, after the team acquired baseball stars from the Dominican Republic, they have managed to win 3 World Series Championships in the last 10 years.

[31] Pascal.1seg.utl.pt/~cesa/files/Doc-trabalho/7-MaxRubenRamos.pdf

I doubt seriously if either the Cape Verdeans or the Dominicans have any awareness of the historical ties between Cabo Verde and the Dominican Republic. **Where are the Public Relations voices for Cabo Verde?**

VI - WE HAVE SOME MYSTERIES OF CABO VERDE THAT NEED MORE RESEARCH IN ORDER TO REVEAL THE TRUE IMPORTANCE OF THIS COUNTRY.

Since childhood, I always remembered that the teachers knew nothing about Cabo Verde and very little about Portugal. They would usually say that they didn't know much about Portugal and their involvement in the Discovery Period. I once remember a teacher saying that apparently the Portuguese knew a lot about the sea and the discoveries, but their secrets were never revealed in history books. Now, for me personally, after more than 40 years of investigations, I must sympathize with the teacher who made that statement. It is now quite obvious to me that, yes, it is true, that the Portuguese had great knowledge of the sea and the Discovery Period and maintained their great secrets for well over 500 years. Fortunately, many of these secrets have been revealed in the last 15 years, especially after EXPO-98 in Lisbon. This was an event in Portugal that promoted the sea and the history of Portugal and commemorated 500 years since the voyage of Vasco d Gama to India. So, it would only be natural, that investigators would do research on the history of Portugal and the great Portuguese navigators who participated in this famous phase of world history. However, despite the progress that was made during EXPO-98, due to unfortunate circumstances, it appears

that many of the secrets were officially destroyed because of the sensitivity of the material. Most of the destruction seems to have taken place in the late 15th century and early 16th century. This problem has created a nightmare for serious investigators, but fortunately, there is still information available for those who are determined to find it. Based upon what I have seen so far, there is little doubt in my mind that many of the lost secrets should be linked directly to Cabo Verde. Little by little, I have been finding information in Portugal and abroad to support that premonition.

There are many questions that revolve around the mysterious life of **Antonio de Noli, who was the first Cape Verdean as well as the first governor of the islands**. In my book, "Antonio's Island", first published in 2002, I compared Antonio de Noli with Columbus and suggested; that, " (…) **if one could prove a direct linkage between Antonio de Noli and Columbus, we could probably solve a lot of the mysteries about Columbus' that have lasted for more than five centuries"**.[32]

Now, I believe that I will be able to refine my research in this area as a result of consultations with another researcher, Professor Hall from Jamaica. Fortunately he also is very interested in this history and he is especially focused on Antonio de Noli. He has had similar questions about Antonio de Noli and Columbus. So, if there

[32] Antonio's Island. 2002 P.24

is anybody out there who has any information about Antonio de Noli, I would be very interested in hearing from them. Most of the information, I probably already have, but sometimes I am able to find new information and every little bit helps. **If my convictions hold true and I can find the information on Antonio de Noli that I need, it would be extremely important for Cabo Verde and for America.**

VII - THE POPE AND CABO VERDE

Finally, we now have a Hispanic pope and for the first time in history, we have a pope with close ties to Cabo Verde.

We now know that the pope's father sailed on the steamship, "*Julius Cesar*" from the port of Genoa in January 1929 and arrived in Buenos Aires on 15 Feb. 1929.[33] Unfortunately, until now, we do not have any more information, but I do know that he was a single man and got married in Argentina after his arrival. I also know that the traditional steamship sailing route to Argentina during this period would have made a mandatory refueling stop in Mindelo, Sao Vicente, Cabo Verde to take on provisions, coal and to spend a about a week in Mindelo for rest and recreation in Porto Grande, a world famous seaport at this time.

Now, I would like to find the documented proof that the pope's father, Mario Bergoglio, actually stopped in Mindelo sometime between January and February 15, 1929. The information about these details of this important historic voyage cannot be found in Genoa. I have already made an inquiry there. So, the only other place will be in Mindelo. Someone will need to go to the Capitania (the port authorities) in Mindelo and

[33]" Quando il padre del Papa salpo da Genova per cercare fortuna." www.adnronos.com/GN/News/Cronoca/15-2-1929-Mario-Bergoglio-arriva-a-Buenos-Aires-a-bordo-della-Giulio-Cesare_31481125570.html

ask for the list of steamships that were registered in Porto Grande coming from Genoa between January and February 15, 1929. I would suggest that someone try asking the CV Consulate in Quincy to request the information. I already tried to find information in Praia, but was told that the "Julius Cesar" could only stop in Mindelo because it was a steamship with a capacity for nearly 2,000 passengers and such a large ship could never anchor in Praia but would almost certainly have to stop in Mindelo to refuel.

If we can find this documentation, then we can say that Cabo Verde made a major contribution to the making of the first Hispanic pope. This has tremendous historical significance.

SUMMARY

Finally, we can say that when Antonio de Noli discovered Cabo Verde, the history of the world changed forever. In this context we have seen many adventures that reflect poorly on the human spirit, despite the many historical advances that were made during this period. In my opinion, we must be willing to evaluate this period of history with great care and reflect on the many problems that resulted from these adventures, in order that we may take steps and seek justice in finding solutions for the problems of the past. I also believe that Cabo Verde has a tremendous responsibility to acknowledge this heritage and take steps to inform the world and collaborate with other countries who were directly or indirectly involved with these controversies.

Instead of thinking in terms of different races in the world, I believe that it would be much simpler if we recognized the truth of the matter, which is basically that there is only one race and that is the human race. In spite of our differences, this is an assumption based on anthropological teachings and supported by the American Anthropology Association.[34] Everybody is mixed with something, so we should understand that. All these other boxes on a census form only create divisions to classify

[34] American Anthropological Association Statement on "Race" (May 17, 1998).

people into a political social order that angers a lot of people and is seen as being racist. Everybody should be respected for their culture and they should not be forced to change their culture and heritage for political reasons.

Unfortunately, the Discovery Period that began with the discovery of Cabo Verde, has created a lot of animosity among different ethnic groups and now is a good time to go back to where it started; that is, in Cabo Verde and from there, I believe that we can solve many of today's racial problems that are destroying the souls of many decent human beings.

On this basis, potential intermediaries may find solutions to the problems that arose from the discovery of Cabo Verde by António de Noli, in 1460.

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ANNEX

ANNEX 1 - Here are a few proposals that I believe could be helpful if we want to dignify the history of Mankind

1. Request that the UN initiate a resolution to condemn the institution of slavery since its beginning with a special focus on the Discovery Period.
2. I believe that it is essential to present a request to offer official apologies from those countries that were involved in the buying and selling of slaves during the Discovery Period and the Colonial Era[35]
3. I would also request that Cabo Verde implement a day to honor the millions of slaves that suffered from this hideous industry and then build a monument in their memory in order to remind the world of mistakes that were made in the past.
4. Request that the United States of America form a joint committee to collaborate directly with the Cape Verdean government and propose a method of teaching the truth about the history of Cabo Verde in the educational systems of both countries and

[35] Congressman, Steven Cohen (D) from the state of Tennessee, made a resolution on July 29, 2008 that had the support of 120 congressional representatives, in an apology against slavery and Jim Crow laws in the United States. President Kereku of Benim, also made an apology against slavery in 1999.

the relationship of Cape Verdeans and their contributions to the history and development of the United States, which unfortunately is poorly documented despite some advances in recent years.[36]

5. Request that Cabo Verde exercise leadership and teach Cape Verdean history that explains the true role played by this archipelago in a global context. This should take into consideration the relations with slaves who were shipped abroad as well as the Diaspora who have settled abroad in such a way that we can work together with other countries, recognizing and identifying the benefits, that either directly or indirectly apply to African descendants in the Americas so that everyone can enjoy the merits of their true heritage.

6. Finally, I would like to request that all of the civilized nations of the world unite with courage and request the Vatican to revoke all of the papal bulls and treaties that authorized slavery and the abuses related thereto.[37][38]

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[36] Ref: Congressional Record August 15, 1991-Proceedings and Debates of the 102d Congress, First Session, Vol. 137; No.122."Cape Verdean History", presented by the Hon. Gerry E. Studds, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives-Friday August 2, 1991." (...) **I am sure that my colleagues will agree, that we certainly owe Cape Verdeans proper recognition for their role in the development of these United States".**

ANNEX 2 - Marcus Lopes Fact Sheet

I believe that it is important to note, that it was due to the actions of Marcus Lopes that caused the Indians to attack the American ship "The Lady Washington" in August 1788, which forced the ship under the command of Captain Gray, to flee the area in a hurry at about 45º 33" N Latitude, in what is now called "Tillamook Bay". The ship sailed northward and attempted to enter the mouth of a large river, but due to low tides the ship went aground**. This river would later be rediscovered by Captain Gray in May 1792, when he was commanding the ship "Columbia" and named it the "Columbia River".** Here are some of the known facts about this story:

1. **Marcus Lopes, a Cape Verdean, was recruited in Cabo Verde as the cabin boy for Captain Robert Gray on the ship, "The Lady Washington",** which had departed Cabo Verde on 21 Dec 1787. The ship arrived in Oregon in Aug 1788.
2. Marcus Lopes was on shore cutting grass with his machete (grass was used to feed the goats on board the ship) when he had left the machete alone while he tended to

[37] www.un.org/WCAR/e-kit/indigenou.htm "The phantom of Racism-Doctrines o Dispossession-Racism against Indigenous Peoples".Web. 30 Oct. 2013

[38] www.manataka.org/page155html "Revoking the Bull"-Inter Caetera" of 1493. Web. 31 Oct. 2013.

other chores nearby, when suddenly an Indian boy stole the machete. Marcus became angry and ran after the Indian, but when he finally caught up to the Indian, other Indians attacked him. In the meantime, crew members from the ship tried to rescue Marcus, but were met by more Indians as the crew members were forced to flee with their lives and get in their small row boat and rush back to the ship. The Indians pursued the crew in their canoes and the crew barely escaped and left the area in a hurry and sailed northward to the mouth of what Captain Gray believed to be a large river at about 46º 10" N Latitude.(**Please note that there is another version whereby the Indians had called for their war canoes to chase the Americans and the Americans did not have the winds in their favor and had to wait some time before they could leave the area, but still just in the nick of time before the war canoes arrived in a fog and nearly caught them).**

3. Captain Gray attempted to enter the river, but due to low tides was unable to do so and the ship went aground and Captain Gray eventually continued northward up the Oregon Country coast.

4. Along the way he met a British sea captain named George Vancouver and told him

about the river that he believed he had found, but Vancouver said that he doubted that there was any river in that location (at 46º 10” N).

5. Four years later, when Gray was on his second voyage around the world, he decided to try to enter the river again and this time he succeeded and sailed several miles up the river. This time he was sailing the “Columbia” and named this river the” Columbia River”, after the name of his ship.
6. **It is a known fact that many historians recognize the discovery of the Columbia River as being a strong basis for America’s territorial claims to the Oregon Territory, which was eventually negotiated in the Oregon Treaty of 1846 with Great Britain.**
7. At this time the area was still being claimed and occupied by both Britain and the United States, but the US is believed to have had a stronger claim to the area during the negotiations because of intensive activity in the area that included; established trade with the Indians, the purchase of large tracts of land from the Indians **by Captain John Kendrick (Wareham, MA)** and perhaps the most important which was the discovery of the Columbia River by **Captain Gray who raised an American flag on the north river bank and claimed possession for**

the United States and officially named it on 19 May 1792. This discovery was extremely important because the British Captain Vancouver had already acknowledged that it was in fact discovered by Captain Gray.

So based on these facts, it would be my opinion that Marcus Lopes (his name is spelled many different ways such as, Marius Lopez, Marcus Lopez, etc., and usually described as an African) played an important role which must have been a major contribution to the success of the negotiations in the Oregon Treaty that gave the USA possession of the Oregon Territory, which was later divided into 3 states, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. All of the facts can easily be found by searching the Internet, for: Captain Robert Gray and the discovery of the Columbia River, the Oregon Treaty of 1846, Marcus Lopes and Tillamook Bay (first called Murderer's Harbor where the crew believed Marcus Lopes was killed by the Indians), Robert Gray's Columbia River Expedition on Tutorgig.com, Oregon Blue Book: Oregon History Chronology 1543-1850), History Link.org- Captains Robert Gray and George Vancouver meet off the Washington Coast on April 28 or 29, 1792. History Link.org- Essay 5049.

Certainly, the Oregon Treaty, which represents a land deal of about 245,000 square miles(about the size of Spain or Texas), was a major chapter in the development of American history **and it is**

clear that at least one Cape Verdean was involved in this historical development. That being the case, then there should be a full investigation to determine; just how important was the role played by Cape Verde and or Cape Verdeans in this history.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE STEAMSHIP ARCTURUS

The Cape Verdean owned steamship Arcturus departed New Bedford on 7 Dec 1929 and stopped in New York to purchase coal before going to Bermuda on the way to Cabo Verde and about 900 miles out of Bermuda, the coal supply gave out and the vessel was salvaged by an English steamer and towed to Cabo Verde. There were 39 crew members and 67 passengers aboard the ship. The ship was later scrapped in Mindelo in 1931. This report is based on information provided by Traudi Coli (a sea captain and individual investigator of CV maritime history) and Laura Correia (New Bedford Whaling Museum). Bill and Stella Pires of New Bedford provided me with the photo of the ship.

I personally believe that both of these stories represent major contributions to American, African and Cape Verdean history which should be officially recognized.

Notes:

1. The story of Marcus Lopes was very difficult to analyze. We must be aware that

his role in this story is poorly documented and even today the credit for this achievement is always given to Capt Gray, but when we follow the details of this adventure it is clear that his role was fundamental in this discovery. But, I also personally remember that the distinguished lawyer Alfred Gomes of New Bedford had told Manuel T. Neves, that it was due to a Cape Verdean that the United States acquired the state of Washington. This information was reported in his Cape Verdean newspaper in the US shortly before he died. In my opinion, it is very possible that the lawyer Gomes learned something about this issue when he was a law student and was learning about the legal methods that were being used to take possession of Indian lands under the auspices of the "Doctrine of Discovery". This doctrine was a direct result of the Treaty of Tordesilhas that used the location of Cabo Verde to divide the world between Portugal and Spain in 1494. I believe that if we could confirm this information it would be very important to both the US and Cabo Verde.

2. Despite the fact that the steamship Arcturus was towed in the open sea to the Cape Verde Islands with a lot of help from the English, one must not forget the great courage that was exemplified by the Cape

Verdeans when they purchased the steamship in the US and then set sail for Cabo Verde.

ANNEX 3 - Fact Sheet

1. In 1829, **Vicente Guerreiro** was elected as the second president of Mexico and his family has roots in Africa.[39] (Also see note below on next page*)
2. President Vicente Guerreiro emancipated the slaves on 16 September 1829.[40]
3. **Mateus de Sousa**, a mariner, who, is believed to have been recruited in Cabo Verde in 1633, sailed on the English ship, the "Ark" and participated in the construction of the first Roman Catholic Church in America.[41]
4. According to the pastor of the "House of Prayer for all Americans" (the church founded by **Daddy Grace** from **Cabo Verde**) in New Bedford, he has done a detailed study of Daddy Grace and claims that he produced miracles that have been documented.[42]
5. **Marcus Lopes**, was recruited in **Cabo Verde in 1787** as a cabin boy to serve on

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[39] Vicente Guerreiro, from Wikepedia the free encyclopedia. Web. 1 Nov. 2013

[40] Ibid.

[41] http:www.portuguesetimes.com/Ed_187/Util/beat.htm 04-10-2009

[42] Standard Times article, "Sweet Daddy Grace still a Legend in New Bedford" by Marc Folco. Apr 27, 2014.

one of the two American ships that were commanded by Captain John Kendrick of **Wareham, MA**. The two ships set sail from Boston in 1787; the “Columbia Redivida”. Captain Robert Gray of Rhode Island was the other captain on the “Lady Washington” and served under the command of John Kendrick on this voyage. Marcus Lopes is believed to have set into motion the activities that led to the discovery of the Columbia River (between Washington and Oregon), that has led many historians to believe, formed the crucial basis that allowed the United States of America to be awarded the Oregon Territory in the Oregon Treaty of 1846.[43]

6. The former colony known as Santo Domingo (now Haiti), was populated by mostly slaves and their French masters. The slaves revolted and won their freedom from the French. Later, Napoleon wanted to build an empire in the Louisiana Territory, but first needed to retake Santo Domingo, so he could have a logistical base to support the new empire in America. Unfortunately, he lost 50,000 troops in the battle against the slaves and he was so depressed that he virtually gave away the territory to Thomas

[43] Marcus Lopes: “first African in the State of Oregon”, article by Jose dos Anjos, April-09-2008.http://news.comcaboverdeonline.com/news-and-articles/128

Jefferson. Many of these slaves had roots **in Cabo Verde** and Guinea.[44]

7. Many people do not realize that the Christian Doctrine of Discovery is the basis for taking land from the Indigenous peoples and this doctrine is based on the role played by **Cabo Verde** in the Treaty of Tordesilhas in 1494. This treaty divided the world between Spain and Portugal and the pope authorized that lands of non-Christians could be confiscated by Christian nations.[45]

8. The US Census Bureau (OMB), has clearly stated in para 6. 1 .5 of Directive 15 (2000) "**that a Cape Verdean ethnic category should not be added to the minimum data collection standards".** They recommend that it be dealt with at the local level and not the federal level (apparently because of the small population). In this way **federal funds are not** allocated to CV projects.

9. Antonio de Noli was appointed by King Ferdinand to become his first governor when he claimed all of the people in **Cabo Verde** to be his subjects on 6 Jun 1477.

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[44] www.counterpunch.org 2010/02/19/the-sacrifice-of-haiti/Weekend Edition February 19-21, 2010 "The Sacrifice of Haiti" Web. 8 Nov. 2013. "The Negro", W.E.B. Dubois. 1915

[45] www.un.org/WCAR/e-kit/Indigenous.htm "The Phantom of Racism and Indigenous Peoples". Web. 1 Nov.2013.

Spain had captured **Cabo Verde** from Portugal in 1476 during the War of Succession and Antonio de Noli was taken prisoner by Spanish troops and a year later the king decided to keep him as his governor on the islands. Later in 1479 when the islands were returned to Portugal by Spain, Antonio de Noli retained his position as governor of **Cabo Verde** for Portugal.

10. The world was divided into two phases, BEFORE AND AFTER the Discovery of **Cabo Verde**. The modern world begins with the discovery of **Cabo Verde** in 1460 and this phase of history is now being called the "Dawn of the Discovery Period", because it provides the information that precludes the discovery of America in 1492. This phase of history has long been ignored by reputed historians until the commemorations of the 550 years of the Discovery of **Cabo Verde in** Genoa, Italy in 2010. This was an international convention with dignitaries from Latin America, Eastern Europe, Sweden, the USA and Cabo Verde and hosted by the descendants of the **first Cape Verdean family** from Genoa.[46]

[46] This conference was conducted on 19 June 2010 in Serra Ricco, Genoa, Italy. A few months later in September, another important international conference was called in Noli, Italy and the role of Cabo Verde and Antonio de Noli was reinforced as having played a leading role in the

*Perhaps, many people would like to know, **exactly what does this have to with Cabo Verde?** In order to answer this question, I would like to provide undeniable proof that Cabo Verde is linked to this history. When we search various pages on the Internet for more information, we find the following:

Afro-Venezuelan – Slaves came from **Cape Verde** and Guinea.[47]

Afro – Mexican – We know the origins of the slaves through various documents such as letters of sale. Originally, the slaves came from **Cape Verde** and Guinea.[48]

Papiamento – en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papiamento – Refers to **Cape Verdean Creole** in the Caribbean.[49]

We can also find information in the book, "The Shaping of America – 1492 -1800. Vol. 1" 1986 by D. W. Meinig. In this book he writes, "**When Cortez left Cuba for Mexico in 1519, the**

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discovery of the New World. Since that time, there have been several international conferences conducted in Portugal and Cabo Verde to reinforce this argument.

[47] Afro-Venezuelan. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web.30 Oct. 2013.

[48] Afro – Mexican. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web. 7 May 2014.

[49] Papiamento. Origem: Wikipedia, a enclclopedia livre. Web. 17 Nov. 2013.

basic machinery for importing slaves to the Indies had been established." That "machinery" was entirely in Portuguese control and the principal center for the development of the trade was in the Cape Verde Islands".[50]

In the Historical Dictionary of the Republic of Cape Verde, 2d Edition, the authors, Richard Lobban and Marilyn Halter offer us some details about the role played by Cabo Verde in the slave trade. "In 1660, a company was formed for slave trading, Cachen Rios e Comercio da Guiné, that had a monopoly on the slave trade in Senegal and Serra Leone, including the rivers of Guinea. This company prospered until the end of the 17th century. The number of slaves in Cabo Verde reached their maximum between the years 1475 and 1575. During the 1570's, some 5,000 slaves were shipped annually to the New World, especially to the Caribbean and Brazil. [51] They also say in the same book, on page, xxvii, "**1650 - 1879 – Guinea – Bissau was administered by Cabo Verde, especially for the production of slaves [...]."**

Marcelino.mballa.bala97@gmail.com

[50] "The Shaping of America", D. W. Meinig. Op.Cit. p.21.

[51] Lobban, Richard and Marlyn Halter. The Historical Dictionary of the Republic of Cabo Verde, 2d Edition. The Scarecrow Press. Metuchen. 1988. P. 23 print.

ANNEX 4 – Foreword by the Mayor of the City of Noli

COMUNE DI NOLI
- UFFICIO MANIFESTAZIONI -
Loggia della Repubblica – 17026 NOLI (SV)
Tel 019/7499531

I Borghi più belli d'Italia

Foreword by the Mayor of the City of Noli

In 2010 a panel of international experts commemorated the 550th anniversary of the Discovery of Cabo Verde by the Italian navigator, Antonio de Noli. An International Congress was convened on 18 Sep 2010 here, in the Ancient Maritime Republic of Noli, Italy, at which time we determined that Antonio de Noli was the official discoverer of Cabo Verde in 1460 and in 1462 he became the first Cape Verdean settler, who established and governed the first European city in the tropics. These historical events are believed to be the beginning of the period generally known as "The Discovery Age"

During this initial phase of the "Discovery Age", Antonio de Noli made major contributions to the discovery of the New World as well the discovery of a new sea route to India and the Orient, which opened up the water ways for globalization and modern day capitalism.

As a direct result of this new information, a new book has been published by the Fondazione Culturale S. Antonio in Noli that examines the role of Antonio de Noli and the modernization of the New World. This book is based on research papers presented at the congress and has international implications which strongly suggest that it should be required reading in public schools and universities that offer courses on the history of the New World and the Discovery Age.

The International Congress revealed many hidden facts about the discovery period that have been ignored by traditional historians for more than 550 years. This new information provides us with the first detailed report about the early Cape Verdeans and their role in the development of the modern world as well as the beginning of Hispanic American history.

I believe that this new information should be taught in the educational systems of the world if we are going to get a true and more accurate picture of the "Discovery Age". This book also provides us with important details about the first documented multiracial society in the New World. Thus it is extremely important in helping us to better understand the world in which we live today.

It should also be noted that this research was conducted by the Antonio de Noli Academic Society with the participation of the Republic of Cabo Verde, the City Hall of Noli and the Fondazione Culturale S. Antonio of Noli. The contents of this research are authorized by Professor Marcello Ferrada de Noli, a direct descendant of Antonio de Noli of the noble Noli family with historic roots in Noli and Genoa. Professor de Noli is also the president and founder of the Antonio de Noli Academic Society and his genealogical research of his family tree represents an important undertaking in understanding the history of his famous ancestor. **This event marks the first time in the history of the New World that a known society has been able to trace its roots directly to the discoverer and first resident who created the original society.**

Based on this information which is supported by independent research by international experts from around the world, we here in Noli, believe that this book should be considered as the official version of the discovery of Cabo Verde and that the ancestors of this archipelago, who are represented by both European and African elements, were the pioneers of the New World discoveries and opened up the world to the modern age.

This revolutionary new book also represents a valuable source of information for the study of many academic disciplines, for example, economics, topography, anthropology, astronomy, globalization, capitalism, international relations, political science, military science, philosophy, archeology, the rule of law, religion, oceanography, ethnology, biology, sociology, multiculturalism, the history of the New World and probably still more disciplines not mentioned here.

The Mayor of the City of Noli
Ambrogio Repetto